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کرزن گزٹ دہلی

Editor Mirza Hairat.

(۱) یہ اخبار ہر انگریزی مہینے کی یکم - ۸ - ۱۵ - ۲۳ کو شائع ہوتا ہی +

(۲) بغیر وصول زر پیشگی اخبار جاری نہیں ہوسکتا +

(۳) ہر خریدار کو چندہ سالانہ کے ختم ہونے پر اطلاع دیجائیگی اُسکا فرض ہی کہ اطلاع پہنچتے ہی کیا تو آیندہ سال کیلیے اخبار کا وی پی بھیجنے کی اجازت دے یا آیندہ سال کا چندہ بذریعہ منی آرڈر بھیجدے یا فوراً دفتر میں اطلاع دے کہ آیندہ خریداری منظور نہیں ہی +

(۴) ہر ایک پرچہ جو کسی سبب سے خریدار کے پاس نہ پہنچے تو اُسے لازم ہی کہ تاریخ اشاعت سے دو ہفتہ کے اندر اطلاع دے اس صورت میں پرچہ اُنکے پاس مُفت بھیجدیا جائیگا اگر دو ہفتہ کے بعد پرچہ طلب کیا گیا تو فی پرچہ ۴ر قیمت لیجائے گی +

(۵) نمونہ کا پرچہ ۴ر قیمت پر بھیجا جا سکتا ہے +

(۶) ہر حالت میں جوابی کارڈ آنے کی ضرورت ہے +

(۷) ہر خریدار کو چاہیئے کہ خط کتابت میں اپنا نمبر لائبل یا طباق جو اخبار پر پتہ کے ساتھ چسپاں ہوتی ہی درج کرے ورنہ مطبع اسکے جواب کا ذمہ دار نہیں ہی بعض خریدار غلطی سے اخبار کے ڈاکخانہ کا نمبر ایل ۱۲۳ لکھدیتے ہیں حالانکہ اسکی ضرورت نہیں +

(۸) اُجرت اشتہارات بذریعہ خط و کتابت طے ہو سکتی ہے +

اسلامیہ پرنٹنگ اینڈ پبلشنگ کمپنی

لمیٹیڈ دہلی کے متعلق

آخیر صفحہ پر ضرور توجہ سے نظر فرمایئے اور اسکے حصے خریدئے ایسی کثیر سالانہ منافع تقسیم کرنے والی شاید ہی کوئی کمپنی ہندوستان میں ہو +

(مینجنگ ایجنٹ)

اشتہار دینے والے تاجروں کو مژدہ

اخبار کی اشاعت چونکہ ہزاروں تک پہنچ گئی ہی اور اخبار بڑے بڑے روساء عہدہ داروں فوجی افسروں اور تاجروں کے ہاتھ میں جاتا ہی اسلیئے اسمیں اشتہار دینے کا اچھا موقع ہی ہر شخص جو اشتہار دے اسکی کثرت اشاعت کی بابت یوں اطمینان کرسکتا ہی کہ یا تو بالا بالا ڈاکخانہ دہلی سے اسکی تحقیق کرے یا اگر ممکن ہو تو تاریخ اشاعت پر اپنا آدمی بھیجدے کہ وہ اپنی آنکھ سے دیکھ لے کہ اخبار کے ہزار چھپتا ہی بس اس سے زیادہ کوئی صورت اطمینان کی اشتہار دینے والوں کے لئے نہیں ہی +

(مینیجر کرزن گزٹ دہلی)

PARSI CENTRAL [COLL]EGE.

proposed Parsi Central
sanguine concerning
meeting with a good
although some wealthy
willing to provide the
ly, Rs.25,000,000, these
two stipulations, first,
ll convince the public
College, second, that
a College shall meet
Parsi community. So
me educational experts
rmany and America, to
information concerning
and meanwhile to edu-
the subject of a College
orge Clarke has shown
e Parsi says that there
ent; but several Parsi
ng Anglo-Indian paper
many letters for and
e Bombay newspapers,
special article.
s submitted to the Gov-
oters point out that in a
re several religions live
ossible for Government
oung men religious in-
ning. It behoves each
romoters say, to pro-
s of its adherents. The
so at Aligarh, and the
and the Parsis must
e prospectus sent to
promoters say,—"It
all who have bestowed
subject that while
to all outward appear-
unity, it is gradually
of character that have
as a community, and
up its head, few in
rs, amidst the seething
ster communities. If
erto in the forefront
n and intelligence and
hows such unmistake-
n in its distinguishing
luty to trace out care-
leplorable condition of
adequate means for
not done at an early
ed in the bud, it will
as we are in numbers,
time our ground as
the keen struggle for
munities numbering
To this statement
ke exception, saying
y is flourishing, and
he Parsi says,—"The
e common level and
—otherwise they will
byss which awaits a
munity."
ls have been made,
ostel for Parsi stu-
y from the mofussil;
ng Parsi [illegible]
[illegible]ity, but
find places in the
nts of Kindergartens
the Froebelian and
e conversion of Sir

by Government, and that such things are the greatest need of Indian boys and youths at the present time.

THE LATE MIRZA OF QADIAN.

The *Times* wrote in refrence to the death of the late Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Khan at Lahore :—

"The Mirza, who had attained his 70th year, was the *jagirdar*, or owner, of the village of Quadian, in the Gurdaspur district, and was of Mogul descent, his family having migrated to the Punjab from Samarkand in the reign of Baber. He was formerly in Government service, but resigned some years ago to devote himself to vigorous canvassing of his claims. The Rev. Dr. Griswold, of Lahore, carefully stuied the Ahmadiyah movement, and embodied his researches in a book in which he spoke of the Mirza as "venerable in appearance, magnetic in personality, and active in intellect." Maintaining a printing press and a book depot, this teacher of strange doctrines wrote many theological works and conducted two newspapers, one in Urdu and the other in English, in advocacy of his creed. He asserted that Jesus, though crucified in Palestine did not die there, but travelled East, and eventually died in the city of Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. Adopting the doctrine of repeated manifestations of the Messiah, he taught that, while Jesus was the Messiah of Moses, he himself was the Messiah of Mahommed, and claimed to have been sent by God to bring back the true faith, corrupted alike by Jews, Christains and Moslems. He professed to have foretold many events and to have wrought even more wonderful works than Jesus. This teaching was regarded as heretical and blasphemous by orthodox Mahommedans, but the followers of the Mirsa included not only the unlettered, but also many men of high standing and good education.

"The Mirza's claim to have some 70,000 or 80,000 disciples was undoubtedly much exaggerated, and though the last census returns as to the number of adult male adherents were probably below the actual figures, Dr Griswold's estimate, made soon after the publication of official figures, of a total following of 10,000 cannot be regarded as illiberal. The Indian ferment of the last two or three years however, has been religious and social as well as political, and under these favourable conditions the Quadian sect is likely to have made considerable advance. Should it decay and disappear now that its prophet has passed away, it will be mourned neither by the Moslem community as a whole, nor by the Government. Though the Mirza was emphatic and sincere in his professions of the compatibility of his propaganda with complete loyalty to the British *Raj*, such eccentric cults in India have in them possibilities both of sectarian strife and bloodshed and of political disaffection. That the movement has been entirely peaceful and law-abiding may be placed to the credit of its founder, who has been well described by Dr. Griswold as self-deceiv- [illegible] death he was arranging for the establishment in Lahore of a society to promote harmony and good will between Hindus and Mahommedans.

THE AUSTRIAN JUBILEE.

SPLENDID PAGEANT IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, June 12.

"Tell all who took part, what hearty delight they have given me by this great patriotic festival. Once more, my warmest thanks to all."

Naturally and easily, as is his wont, says the *Times'* correspondent, the Emperor closed this morning's celebration with these simple words, spoken to the Burgomaster from the edge of the platform where His Majesty had stood erect for nearly three and a half hours without a sign of fatigue, while some 12,000 of his subjects of all races and tongues, in costumes of all the historical periods his House has known, passed before him shouting their loyal greetings. A great patriotic festival indeed! patriotic in a sense new to Austria. Nobles and warriors from every province may have assembled of yore around the Monarch, but never before has there been so complete a muster of the peoples of the Empire, all of which owe to Francis Joseph the maintenance of civil liberties during the reaction that followed the revolution of 1848, and all of which owe to him the complete political enfranchisement that has been the work of his latest years. The Germans of Bohemia, Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthla, Silesia, and the Tyrol, with their deep cries of "Hoch!"; the Serbo-Croats from Dalmatia and the Slovenes from Carniola with their long-drawn-out "Zivio!" the Czechs and Slovaks from Moravia, the Ruthenes and Rumanes from Eastern Galicia, and the Bukovina; the dashing Polish peasants, with their "Vivat!"; the Magyars of Austria, with their sharp "Eljen!"; and not least, nor least grateful to the Monarch's ear, the Italians of the Trentino, with their ringing "Evviva!"—all wished the Emperor yet many a long year of life with a spontaneous good will that came nearer a demonstration of *Gesammt-Patriotismus* than anything Vienna has seen for many a day. The ravens who croak over the impending disruption of Austria would have taken flight could they have witnessed this manifestation which sprung from the heart, projected itself across coming decades. The Austrians, who are a nation without knowing it, "found themselves" this morning, and the people of Vienna cheered each race and clan in the consciousness that common loyalty to a common dynasty personified in a venerable Sovereign unites them all.

A SUCCESSFUL DAY.

Fortune smiled on the whole venture. Accounts may presently prove hard to balance, but miserable considerations of cash were forgotten to-day. The promoters of the procession have had a hard battle to fight, may have often seemed to be fighting it badly, but ended by vanquishing all resistance. Even in regard to the date they had a Hobson's choice between Friday, the 12th, and Saturday, the 13th, that terrified the superstitious. A few trifling mishaps to horsemen, 200 fainting fits among spectators, and a temporary outburst of wrath among the public whose view was obstructed [illegible] the debit side of the manifestation, while to its credit lie a cloudless yet cool summer day, a perfectly organized spectacle, always interesting, sometimes beautiful, and at places [illegible]

families. The subsequent g[roups]
episodes from the reigns of
the Founder, the Emperor
and of the Emperor Maximili[an]
of whose grandchildren was
fifth group. The two sieges
Turks (1529 and 1683), the
the Seven Years' Wars, Pri[nce]
Marshal Loudon, the struggle
the Andreas-Hofer episode,
army of Radetzky were repres[ented]
groups, between which cam[e]
of Court life at Schonbru[nn]
Theresa (in which a part was
Elizabeth Windischgratz, gran[d]
Emperor, and by several
Harrach, Haugwitz, Liechtenste[in]
families); a country festival
Joseph II.; a Prater drive d[uring]
Congress; and Vienna street
and 1840.

The groups were well arra[nged]
gramme was carried out wi[th]
actness. Good horsemanship
Austria and the riders contr[ived]
enter and issue from the narro[w]
Imperial amphitheatre. At o[nly]
was there cause to fear mis[hap]
representative of Galicia inclu[d]
red peasants in white sheep-s[kin]
ed on superb horses, which
ease and grace. As the larges[t]
these peasants—the prototype
cavalry—passed before the E[mperor]
extended their red, square-topp[ed]
him, spurred their horses, an[d]
"Vivat!" charged past the
through the narrow exit
dangerous crush seemed inevi[table]
horse got safely through
ed enthusiasm among the 8,0[00]
the amphitheatre, who receive[d]
of Polish fire and dash not
gotten.

Equally stirring, and even m[ore]
was the march past of Andrea[s]
the Tyrolese Landsturm of 18
of Pressburg had given the T
but the faithful Tyrolese had n
change and rose to defend Ha
Wittelsbach. With scythe, axe,
mer, and blunderbuss they, unde[r]
the combined forces of the Bav
French, and though Hofer was
ed and executed at the command
heroism saved the Tyrol for
Apostles of Pan-Germanism, wer[e]
sent to-day, must have found
tion in the thrill that ran thro[ugh]
tors and the roar of applause
as the Emperor, with the Arch
brilliant assemblage of general
at the salute while Hofer's
uncouth weapons, shambled acro[ss]

Prince Eugene of Savoy and
comed by the strains of his ow[n]
still the fanfare of the House
naturally received with enthus[iasm]
Radetzky and the army of 1848
sight was, perhaps, the affection
the Emperor towards his grand
ex-Archduchess Elizabeth, now P
chgraetz, [illegible]
Windischgraetz, drove past in a
of the time of Maria Theresa.
episodes revealed the Monarch's
in the [illegible]